YARTSEVA, A.K.; MOROZOVA, A.V.

Variety of the soil cover in the turf-Podzolic zone as exemplified by the "Snigiri" experimental plot in Istra District, Moscow Province. Pochvovedenie no.11:15-24 N '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Pochvennyy institut imeni V.V. Dokuchayeva.

YARTSEVA, A. M.

"Characteristic of the Functional Condition of the Liver in a Case of Brucellosis" Thesis for degree of Cand. Medical Sci. Sub 20 Feb 50, Moscow Medical Inst, Ministry of Health RSFSR

[redacted] Summary 71, 4 Sept 52. Dissertations Presented for Degrees in Science and Engineering in Moscow in 1950. From Vechernyaya Moskva, Jan-Dec 1950.

YARTSEVA, A.M.

Treatment of brucellosis with levomycetin and synthomycin. Sovet. med. 17 no.4:8-11 Apr 1953. (CIML 24:4)

1. Of the Department of Infectious Diseases (Head -- Prof. A. F. Bilibin, Corresponding Member AMS USSR), Second Moscow Medical Institute imeni I. V. Stalin.

YARTSEVA, A. M., BILIBIN, A. F. and KOVREVA, T. S.

"Use of biomycin in treating infectious diseases," appears in TABCON of "Biomycin (Experimental Study and Clicinal use of Biomycin), edited by A. F. Bilibin, Moscow 1954.

SO: Translation-417, 21 Jun 1955.

YARTSEVA, A.M., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk

Therapy of brucellosis with aureomycin. Sov. med. 18 no.11:26-29 N '54. (MLRA 7:12)

1. Iz kafedry infektsionnykh bolezney (zav.-chlen korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. A.F.Bilibin) II Moskovskogo med. instituta imeni Stalina.

(BRUCELLOSIS, therapy
chlortetracycline)
(CHLORTETRACYCLINE, ther. use
brucellosis)

YARTSEVA, A.M.

"Treatment of Brucellosis Patients With Biomycin Combined With the Vaccine," by A. M. Yartseva, Chair of Infectious Diseases, Second Moscow Medical Institute imeni I. V. Stalin, Biomitsin (Biomycin), Medgiz, Moscow, 1956, pp 163-168

A collection of articles concerning the experimental and clinical study of biomycin includes a report on combined therapy of brucellosis with biomycin and brucellosis vaccine. In view of evidence that antibiotics alone do not prevent relapses and exacerbations of the disease, attempts were made to stimulate the defense mechanism of the organism by introducing brucellosis vaccine. The author proposes that the injection of a specific antigen facilitates the action of chemotherapeutics on the brucellosis pathogen in the liver, spleen, and foci of infection. A. F. Bilibin's work on brucellosis and dysentery is referred to.

The work describes experiments conducted in May 1952 in which 25 patients with different forms of brucellosis (acute, subchronic, and chronic with relapsing syndrome) received biomycin alone and 30 received the combined therapy. It compares results observed after 2 months. The biomycin therapy was given in varying combinations: it either preceded, followed, or was administered simultaneously with vaccine therapy. Six to 12 injections of the vaccine were given at different sites at one- to 4-day intervals depending on the reaction of the patient. In the event of positive reaction to the Burnet test, initial doses did not exceed 5 million microorganisms;

Sum. 1360

when the reaction was negative, doses of no more than 10 million microorganisms were introduced. Depending on temperature fluctuations and local reactions, dosage was decreased to from 2,500,000 to one million and sometimes to 500,000-250,000 microorganisms.

The work presents the following conclusions on the basis of the results observed;

"1. Biomycin therapy combined with the intracutaneous introduction of vaccine to patients with acute and subchronic forms of brucellosis with relapsing general processes produces a therapeutic effect.

"2. In the chronic form of brucellosis with stable changes in the central nervous and skeletomuscular systems, the combined method was found to be only slightly effective.

"3. Comparative clinical evaluation of the action of biomycin alone and combined with the vaccine demonstrated the superiority of the combined method in regard to both immediate and delayed results.

"4. To obtain a lasting therapeutic effect and to prevent exacerbations and relapses, a second course of vaccine-chemotherpay is necessary with intervals of 3-4 months between courses. However, the final resolution of this problem requires further observations." (U)

Sum. 1360

YARTSEVA A. M.

Country : USSR
Category : Microbiology. Microbes Pathogenic For Man and Animals. Brucellae.
Abs. Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 23, 1958, No 103856

Author : Yartseva, A.M.
Institut. : Second Moscow Medical Institute
Title : Treatment of Brucellosis With Antibiotics in Combination With Vaccine

Orig Pub. : Uch. zap. 2-y Mosk. med. in-t, 1957, 7, 95-103.

Abstract : The successful comprehensive therapy of 100 brucellosis patients with vaccine and antibiotics (levomycetin and biomycin). During the process of comprehensive therapy an increase in the titer of the Wright reaction, Hedlson test and complement-fixation reaction were noted; the allergic Burnet test remained unchanged in the majority of cases.--M. A. Gruzman.

Card: 1/1

P-56

YARTSEVA, A.M.

YARTSEVA, A.M., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk

Treating brucellosis by intracutaneous vaccine injections and by vaccine combined with antibiotics. Sov.med. 21 no.6:105-113 Je '57. (MIRA 10:9)

1. Iz kafedry infektsionnykh bolezney (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. A.F.Bilibin) II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.V.Stalina

(BRUCELLOSIS, ther.
vaccine alone & vaccine with antibiotics)
(VACCINES AND VACCINATION, ther. use
brucellosis, vaccine alone & vaccine with antibiotics)
(ANTIBIOTICS, ther. use
brucellosis, with vaccine)

YARTSEVA, A.M.

YARTSEVA, A.M. (Moskva)

Tetracycline therapy in dysentery. Klin.med. 35 no.12:98-104 D '57.
(MIRA 11:2)

1. Iz kafedry infektsionnykh bolezney (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. A.F.Bilibin) II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(DYSENTERY, ther.
tetracycline (Rus))
(TETRACYCLINE, ther. use
dysentery (Rus))

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 6 Vol 13/8 Internal Med. Aug 59

4182. COMPARATIVE EVALUATION OF EFFICACY OF THE TETRACYCLINES IN THE TREATMENT OF TYPHUS PATIENTS (Russian text) - Yartseva A. M. - TERAP. ARKH. 1958, 30/10 (64-73) Graphs 3 Tables 5

Of 163 typhus patients treated during 1955-56 with antibiotics, 46 received oxytetracycline, 25 tetracycline, and 46 chlortetracycline. All 3 antibiotics were found to be effective. Fever usually fell in 38-80 hr., with the other symptoms also disappearing. Oxytetracycline is somewhat less effective than chlortetracycline and tetracycline in its curative action. The fewest side effects were seen in the oxytetracycline series.

Anigstein - Galveston, Tex. (L, 6)

Chair of Infectious Diseases
II Moscow Med. Inst
im N. I. Pirogov

KORNILOVA, I.I.; YARTSEVA, A.M.

Use of cortisone in combined therapy of Botkin's disease. Sovet. med. 23 no.2:62-69 F '59. (MIRA 12:3)

1. Iz kafedry infektsionnykh bolezney (zav - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. A.F. Bilibin) II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni N.I. Pirogova.

(HEPATITIS, INFECTIOUS, ther.
cortisone in combined ther. (Rus))
(CORTISONE, ther. use
infect. hepatitis, in combined ther. (Rus))

YARTSEVA, A.M.; KOGOI, T.F.

Recurrences and exacerbations in Botkin's disease. Klin. med. 38 no. 4:30-39 Ap '60. (MIRA 14:1)
(HEPATITIS, INFECTIOUS)

YARTSEVA, A.M.; PANINA, A.A. (Moskva)

Changes in nonhemoglobin iron in the blood serum in Botkin's disease and mechanical jaundice. Klin.med. 38 no.8:121-128 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Iz kliniki infektsionnykh bolezney (dir. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. A.F. Bilibin) II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni N.I. Pirogova.
(IRON IN THE BODY) (HEPATITIS, INFECTIOUS)
(JAUNDICE)

BILIBIN, A.F.; KORNILOVA, I.I.; YARTSEVA, A.M.

Treatment of Botkin's disease. Vest. AMN SSSR 16 no.4:50-59 '61. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Iz kliniki infektsionnykh bolezney II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni N.I.Pirogova (zav. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. A.F.Bilibin).

(HEPATITIS, INFECTIOUS)

KORNILOVA, I.I.; YARTSEVA, A.M.

Evaluation of the effectiveness of methionine in the treatment of Botkin's disease. Sov. med. 25 no.5:63-69 My '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Iz kliniki infekstionnykh bolezney II Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni N.I.Pirogova (zav. kafedroy - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. A.F.Bilibin).
(HEPATITIS, INFECTIOUS) (METHIONINE)

YARTSEVA, A.M.

Chronic hepatite following Botkin's disease and their treatment with prednisolone. Terap arkh. 35 no.1:23-29 Ja'63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Iz Instituta terapii (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. A.L.Myasnikov) AMN SSSR.
(HEPATITIS, INFECTIOUS) (PREDNISOLONE)
(LIVER CIRRHOSIS)

IL'INA, L.I.; YARTSEVA, A.M.

Changes in the electroencephalogram in liver diseases. Sov. med. 27 no.1:66-71 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Institut terapii (direktor - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. A.L. Myasnikov) AMN SSSR, Moskva.

LEBEDEV, S.I., professor; YARTSEVA, I.A.

Biological features of Phyllophora red seaweed. Priroda 45 no.2: 96-97 F '56. (MLRA 9:5)

1. Odesskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni I.I. Mechnikova.
(Black Sea--Algae)

LEBEDEV, S.I.; YARTSEVA, I.A.

Polysaccharides of the red seaweed Phyllophora nervosa. Dokl. AN SSSR 109 no.1:160-163 Jl-Ag '56. (MLRA 9:10)

1. Odesskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni I.I. Mechnikova. Predstavleno akademikom A.L. Kursanovym.

(POLYSACCHARIDES) (ALGAE)

LEBEDEV, S.I. [Lebediev, S.I.], prof.; YARTSEVA, I.O. [IArtseva, I.O.]

Investigating the pigment system of Phyllophora nervosa. Pratsi Od. un. Ser.biol.nauk no.8(vol.147):5-9 '57. (MIRA 12:4)
(Algae) (Chlorophyll) (Carotene)

LEBEDEV, S.I. [Lebediev, S.I.], akademik; YARTSEVA, I.O. [I.A.]

Seaweed. Nauka i zhyttia 10 no.1:24-27 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Ukrainskaya akademiya sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk (for Lebedev).
(Seaweed)

YARTSEVA, I.A.

Role of red pigments in the life of sea algae. Fiziol. rast. 10 no.3:288-294 My-Je '63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Department of Plant Physiology, I.I.Mechnikov Odessa State University.
(Black Sea—Algae) (Photosynthesis) (Color of plants)

GORGIYEV, T.B.; KRASNOVA, V.G.; YARTSEVA, I.M.; KHODOS, A.D.; ESTRIN, B.M.; RUKAVITSA, T.Z.; KAPLINA, A.N.

Characteristics of the postepidemic period of influenza A2. Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i immun. 31 no. 10:65-71 O '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Iz Dnepropetrovskogo instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny imeni Gamalei i Dnepropetrovskoy gorodskoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii.

(INFLUENZA)

YARTSEVA, I.M.

Comparative characteristics of strains of type A2 influence virus isolated in 1957 and 1959 in Dnepropetrovsk. Vop.virus 6 no.4:509 Jl-Ag '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy institut epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny.
(DNEPROPETROVSK--INFLUENZA)

GORGIYEV, T.B.; KRASNOVA, V.G.; YARTSEVA, I.M.; KHODAS, N.D.; RUKAVITSA, T.Z.

Some data on mortality from influenza in Dnepropetrovsk during the 1959 epidemic. Vop. virus. 6 no.5:628-629 S-O '61.
(MIRA 15:1)

1. Institut epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny imeni N.F.Gamalei, Dnepropetrovsk.
(DNEPROPETROVSK--INFLUENZA)

KRASNOVA, V.G.; YARTSEVA, I.M.; SAKOVICH, I.V.; MALINOCHKA, A.N.

Pathogenesis of influenza. Zhur.mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 32 no.11: 140 N '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Iz Dnepropetrovskogo instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny imeni Gamalei i Dnepropetrovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(INFLUENZA)

GORGIYEV, T.B. (Dnepropetrovsk); KRASNOVA, V.G. (Dnepropetrovsk); YAKUSHEVA, I.M. (Dnepropetrovsk)

Lethality from influenza during the 1957 and 1959 epidemic in Dnepropetrovsk. Shor.nauch.trud. Inst.infek.bol. no.4:26-30 '64. (MIRA 18:6)

KOGAN, B.S.; KRASNOV, B.I.; RAYEVSKAYA, M.A.; CHIRKOVA, L.P.; YARTSEVA, L.A.; SHUKHARDIN, S.V., red.; UL'YANOVA, O.G., tekhn. red.

[History of technology; a bibliography of works published in 1956] Istoriia tekhniki; bibliograficheskii ukazatel' 1956. Pod red. S.V.Shukhardina. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1963. 141 p. (MIRA 16:7)
(Bibliography--Technology)

YARTSEVA, L.D., aspirant

Features of the contractile activity of the uterus in pregnancy and labor in cases of developmental defects. Akush. i gin. 35 no.2:26-30 Mr-Ap '59. (MIRA 12:5)

1. Iz otdeleniya fiziologii i patologii (zav. - prof. S.M.Bekker) Instituta akusherstva i ginekologii (dir. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. P.A.Beloshapko) AMN SSSR.

(UTERUS, abnorm.
developmental defect, eff. on contractile activity in labor (Rus))
(LABOR, compl.
developmental defect of uterus, eff. on contractile activity (Rus))

YARTSEVA, L.D.

Some anatomico physiological features of the female organism in the presence of defects of development of the uterus and their clinical significance. Sov. med. 24 no. 7:45-50 Jl '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Iz otdeleniya fiziologii i patologii beremennosti (zav. - prof. S.M. Bekker) Instituta akusherstva i ginekologii (dir. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. P.A. Beloshapko) AMN SSSR.
(UTERUS—ABNORMITIES AND DEFORMITIES)

YARTSEVA, L.D.

Clinical aspects of the course of pregnancy and labor in listeriosis. Akush. i gin. no.6:67-72 N-D '63. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Iz otdeleniya patologii beremennosti (zav. - prof. S.M.Bekker) Instituta akusherstva i ginekologii (direktor - prof. M.A.Petrov-Maslakov) AMN SSSR.

YARTSEVA, L.I.

Prothrombin-forming function of the liver in patients with pneumoconiosis. Zdrav.Kazakh. 22 no.3:21-25 '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Iz kafedry propedevtiki vnutrennikh bolezney (zav. - prof. A.A.Zemets) Karagandinskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(PROTHROMBIN) (LIVER) (LUNGS--DUST DISEASES)

YARTSEVA, L.I.

Functional state of the liver in pneumoconiosis. Zdrav.Kazakh. 22 no.7:21-23 '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Iz kafedry propedevtiki vnutrennikh bolezney (zav. - prof. A.A.Zemets) Karagandinskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(LIVER) (LUNGS--DUST DISEASES)

KIRPICHNIKOV, P.A.; MUKMENEVA, N.A.; PUDOVIK, A.N.; YARTSEVA, L.M.

Interaction of α,α-diphenylpicrylhydrazyl with phosphorous acid esters. Zhur. ob.khim. 34 no. 5:1683-1684 My '64. (MIRA 17:7)

YARTSEVA, L. V.

Yartseva, L. V. "Change of the nervous system during measles," Trudy Kuybyshevsk. gos. med. in-ta, vol. I, 1948, p. 105-09

SO: U-2888, Letopis Zhurnal'nykh Statey, No. 1, 1949

ZLATOVEROV, A.I.;YARTSEVA, L.V.

Histopathology of pacchionian gramulations in certain brain diseases. Vopr. neirokhir. 17 no.2:29-32 Mar-Apr 1953. (CIML 24:5)

1. Professor for Zlatoverov;, Assistant for Yartseva. 2. Of the Clinic for Nervous Diseases of Kuybyshev Medical Institute (Director -- Prof. A. I. Zlatoverov).

YARTSEVA, L. V. (Cand. Med. Sci.)

"Ob izmeneniyakh nervnykh apparatov myagkoy mozgovoy obolochki pri krovoizliyaniyakh v golovnoy mozg." p. 99
V sb Aktual'nyye Problemy Nevropatologii i Psikhiatrii. Kuybyshev 1957.

Chair of Nervous Diseases, Kuybyshov State Med. Inst.

YARTSEVA, L.V.; KOZLOVA, V.A.

Use of euphyllin in neurological practice. Vrach. delo no. 3:137-138 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Kafedra nervnykh bolezney (zav. - prof. A.I. Zlatoverov) Kuybyshevskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(AMINOPHYLLINE) (BRAIN--DISEASES)

ZLATOVEROV, A.I.; YARTSEVA, L.V.; KRASIL'NIKOVA, N.A.

Oligophrenia, ataxia, bilateral cataract (Marinesco-Sjögren syndrome) associated with congenital toxoplasmosis. Zhur. nevr. i psikh. 63 no.10:1478-1481 '63. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Kafedra nervnykh bolezney (zav. - prof. A.I. Zlatoverov) Kuybyshevskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

YARTSEVA, L.V., kand. med. nauk; SUSHCHEVA, G.P., kand. med. nauk

Chronic tuberculous leptomeningitis. Probl. tub. 42 no.10: 49-53 '64. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Kafedra nervnykh bolezney (zav.- prof. A.I. Zlatoverov) Kuybyshevskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

RADOV, A.S., prof. (Volgograd); GEYEVSKAYA, Ye.A. (Moskva); DZENS-LITOVSKIY, A.I., prof. (Leningrad); SMUGLYY, S.I. (Moskva); MENDELEVICH, G.A. (Moskva); RABINOVICH, M.D., kand.istorich.nauk (Moskva); MIKHAYLOV, Yu.P., kand.geograf.nauk (Irkutsk); YARTSEVA, L.Ya. (Moskva)

Books. Priroda 54 no.12:24,75,92,109,110-115 D '65.
(MIRA 18:12)

BRAZHNIKOVA, N.Ye.; YARTSEVA, M.V.

Evolution of the genus Monotaxis. Vop.mikropaleont. no.1: 62-68 '56. (MLRA 9:12)

1. Institut geologicheskikh nauk Akademii nauk USSR i Ukrainskoye geologicheskoye upravleniye.
(Foraminifera, Fossil)

AYZENBERG, D.Ye.; BRAZHNIKOVA, N.Ye.; YARTSEVA, M.V.

Correlation of horizons of the lower Carboniferous in the region of the western extension of the Donets Basin. Dop. AN URSR no.4:394-397 '56. (MLRA 9:12)

1. Institut geologichnikh nauk Akademii nauk URSR. Predstavleno akademikom Akademii nauk USSR V.G.Bondarchukom.
(Donets Basin--Geology, Stratigraphic)

YARTSEVA, M.V.

GOLUBTSOV, V.K.; KOVALEV, B.S.; YARTSEVA, M.V.

Middle Carboniferous Bashkir-stage deposits discovered in the Pripet depression (southeastern White Russia). Dokl. AN SSSR 110 no.2:257-259 S '56. (MLRA 9:12)

1. Institut geologicheskikh nauk Akademii nauk SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom N.S. Shatskim.
(Pripet Valley--Geology, Stratigraphic)

BRAZHNIKOVA, N.Ye. [Brazhnikova, N.IE.]; YARTSEVA, M.V. [IArtseva, M.V.]

Development of Foraminifera in the lower Carboniferous of the Greater Donets Basin. Geol. zhur. 18 no.1:31-38 '58. (MIRA 11:5)

(Donets Basin--Foraminifera, Fossil)

AUTHORS: Fotiyevskaya, P. D., Yartseva, M. V. SOV/20-120-3-49/67

TITLE: On the Characteristics of the Sediments of the Bashkirskaya Stage Deposits in the Western Continuation of the Donetz Basin According to Their Foraminiferal Fauna (K kharakteristike otlozheniy bashkirskogo yarusa zapadnogo prodolzheniya Donetskogo basseyna po faune foraminifer)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol. 120, Nr 3, pp.613-616 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The sediments of the said stage discovered by drilling in recent years are deposited transgressively on a washed-out surface of the Lower Namurian and Upper Visé sediments of the Lower Carboniferous age. A lithological characteristic of these layers is given. Data in publications on the foraminiferal fauna (Refs 1 - 3) are insufficient for the purpose of correlating the said layers of the Bashkirskaya stage with the layers provided with indices. On the basis of the investigated foraminiferal fauna 5 microfaunal horizons were separated, which, to all appearance represent analogues of the suites C_1^2 - C_2^4 of the open Donbass. The hori-

Card 1/3

On the Characteristics of the Sediments of the Bashkirskaya Stage Deposits in the Western Continuation of the Donetz Basin According to Their Foraminiferal Fauna

zons I. and II. correspond to the Lower Bashkirskaya sub-stage of the suites C_1^2, C_2^1. The III., IV. and V. correspond to the Upper Bashkirskaya sub-stage (suite C_2^2, lower part of the C_2^3, upper part of the C_2^3, lower part of the C_2^4). These sub-stages and horizons are described lithologically as well as with respect to their foraminiferal fauna. A strata-to-strata examination of the microfauna of the Bashkirskiye sediments certifies the incompleteness of the cross-section of this stage in the western continuation of the Donbass. No analogues of the lower half of the suite C_1^5, as well as sediments being younger than the lower part of the suite C_2^4 can be found. The thickness suddenly reduces (from 2000 m to 350 m). In spite of some striking similarities with the fauna of the Donbass proper, the foraminiferal fauna is different to a considerable degree. A number of species and kinds appears earlier than in the Donbass. This is apparently conditioned by modified living conditions because of the nearness of the sea coast. There are 3 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

SOV/20-120-3-49/67

On the Characteristics of the Sediments of the Bashkirskaya Stage Deposits in the Western Continuation of the Donetz Basin According to Their Foraminiferal Fauna

ASSOCIATION: Institut geologicheskikh nauk Akademii nauk USSR (Institute of Geological Sciences Ukr[illegible]SR)
Ukrainskoye geologicheskoye Upravleniye (Ukrainian Geological Administration)

PRESENTED: January 25, 1958, by N. S. Shatskiy, Member, Academy of Sciences, USSR

SUBMITTED: January 23, 1958

1. Geology--USSR 2. Foraminifera--Analysis 3. Geological time --Determination

Card 3/3

3(0) SOV/20-123-6-42/50

AUTHORS: Reytlinger, Ye. A., Yartseva, M. V.

TITLE: New Charophytes of the Upper Famennian Deposits of the Russian Platform (Novyye kharofity verkhnefamenskikh otlozheniy Russkoy platformy)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol 123, Nr 6, pp 1113-1116 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The fossil Charophytes are becoming more and more important for the stratigraphical classification of masses, which were deposited under abnormal marine conditions with reference to salt-content (in lagoons, deltas, lakes a.o.) (Refs 4,5). The Gyrogonites, described in this paper, originate from: a) Khovanskaya strata of the Tula area, and b) the bore-holes of the Poles'ye of Pripyat' of the mass, which is covering the salt-bearing strata. Superficially these fossils look like the Gyrogonites of Sycidium and belong to a new genus called Chovanella. In the district of Tula Chovanella occurs together with numerous Kalcisphares and Ostracodes, of which the last were determined by R. B. Samoylova. In Poles'ye Gyrogonites were found in the specimen of B. S. Kovalev. Together with them rare

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SOV/20-123-6-42/50

New Charophytes of the Upper Famennian Deposits of the Russian Platform

Foraminiferes, carbonized plant remains, spores and Ostracodes were found (determinations by G. I. Kedo (Ref 3) and by S. V. Gorak). Accordingly the age of these strata is determined as Dankovo-Lebedyanskiy. The spores are of Famennian age (Ref 3). The 450 m thick and grey mass in Poles'ye terminates the Devonian sedimentation cyclus (Ref 6). V. P. Maslov and R. B. Samoylova were helpful with the work on the specimen. Described for the first time were: genus Chovanella Reitlinger et Jarzeva gen. nov. with the species: Ch. kovalevi Reitl. et Jarz. sp. nov., generotype (Figs 1: 1-3,12,13,19,20), Ch. maslovi Jarzeva sp. nov. (Figs 1: 4-6,14,15), Ch. samoilovae Reitl. et Jarz. sp. nov. (Figs 1: 7-9,16,21-23) and Ch. davidovkensis Jarz. sp. nov. There are 1 figure and 6 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Geologicheskiy institut Akademii nauk SSSR (Geological Institute of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

Card 2/3

YARTSEVA, M.V.

Stratigraphy of Oligocene sediments in the southeastern slope of the Ukrainian crystalline shield; based on Foraminifers. Geol. zhur. 19 no.3:25-36 '59. (MIRA 12:10)
(Dnieper Valley--Geology, Stratigraphic)

YARTSEVA, M.V.

Some species criteria of Nummulitinae. Vop. mikropaleont. no.8:168-174 '64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Kiyevgeologiya.

YARTSEVA, N.A.; IVASHENKOVA, R.I.; KUDIMOVA, A.Kh.; MOKRINSKAYA, N.I.

Testing of the filtration systems of hydrolysis apparatus. Gidroliz. i lesokhim. prom. 17 no.6:15-16 '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Kanskiy gidrolizhnyy zavod.

Yartseva, M. A.

TERPIGOREVA, A. M., YARTSEVA, M. A.

Technology

Mining Manual; Underground Work, Pod. red. akad. A. M. Terpigoreva i inzh. M. A. Yartseva, Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhnicheskoe izd-vo lit-ry po chernoy i tsvetnoy metallurgiy, Vol. 1 and Vol. 2, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, October 1953. Unclassified.

ULANOVA, Ye.S.; KONTORSHCHIKOVA, O.M.; ZVERINTSEVA, Y.e.S.; YARTSEVA, N.A.; PROTSEROV, A.V., nauchnyy red.; MOKRETSOV, A.M., red.; ZEMTSOVA, T.Ye., tekhn. red.

[Applicability of agrometeorological forecasting methods in different regions of the U.S.S.R.; results of field tests] Primenimost' metodov agrometeorologicheskikh prognozov v razlichnykh raionakh SSSR; rezul'taty proizvodstvennykh ispytanii. Pod red. A.V.Protserova, E.S.Ulanovoi. Moskva, Gidrometeor. izd-vo, 1961. 156 p. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Moscow. TSentral'nyy institut prognozov.
(Meteorology, Agricultural)

YARTSEVA, N.A.; MIKHLIK, N.B.

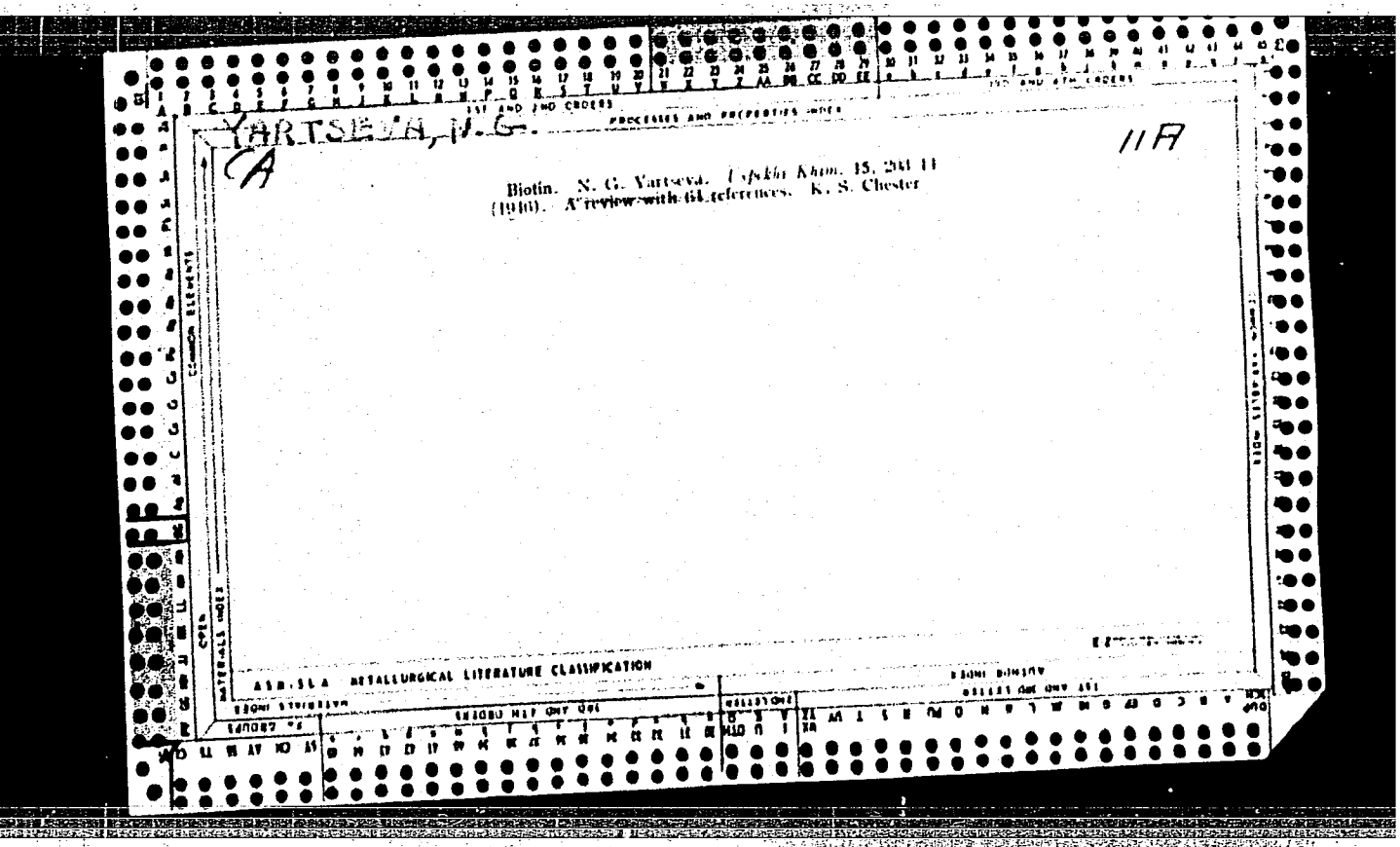
Accounting for raw materials in hydrolysis plants. Gidroliz. i lesokhim. prom. 17 no.7:23-25 '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Kanskiy gidroliznyy zavod.

Yartseva, N.G., Chukhina, Ye I., Polunina, Ye. F. I Berkengeym, A. M.

Ob Al'bikhtole-Novom Preparate, Zamenyayushchem Ikhtiol, Goryuchiye Slantsy, 1933, No. 2, 22.

SO: Goryuchiye Slantsy No. 1934-35 TN .871
.G74



CA YARTSEVA, N. G.

Simple laboratory method of preparation of β-alanine V. M. Rodionov and N. G. Yartseva. *Bull. acad. sci. U.R.S.S., Classe sci. chim.* 1948, 251-5.—Two simple procedures were developed for the prepn. of β-alanine, using phthalimide as the starting material. $CH_2:CHCN$ (35 cc.) and 10.2 g. phthalimide heated, with stirring, to 80°, 10.5 cc. of a soln. of Me_3PhNOH (prepn. given below) added dropwise over 15 min., the mixt. filtered, and the filtrate evapd. *in vacuo*, gave 12.5 g. *β-phthalimidopropionitrile*, m. 153-4° (from EtOH). This (5 g.) refluxed with 40 cc. 20% HCl 6 hrs., cooled, filtered (almost 100% recovery of $C_6H_4(CO_2H)_2$ results), the filtrate evapd. *in vacuo* at 60°, the dry residue extd. with hot abs. EtOH, the cooled ext. filtered, the filtrate again evapd. *in vacuo*, and the residue dissolved, in 6 parts of 96% EtOH, filtered, and evapd. at 65°, gave 3 g. *β-alanine-HCl*, m. 116-18°, almost free of inorg. impurities. Phthalimide (14.7 g.) heated to 80° was treated with 0.05-0.01 g. hydroquinone and 5 cc. of Me_3PhNOH soln., the stirred mixt. treated over 10-15 min. with 50 cc. Me acrylate and a few crystals of hydroquinone, simultaneously with 10-15 cc. of Me_3PhNOH soln., heated to 80-95° 20 mins. after complete soln. took place, filtered hot, and evapd. at 40-60°; the residual oil solidified on standing, to *1,2-$C_6H_4(CO)_2N$-$CH_2CH_2CO_2Me$*, m. 65-77°, 91-3% yield; the pure product, m. 73-5° (from EtOH, then from benzene). Use of Et acrylate similarly gave the corresponding *Et ester of phthaloyl-β-alanine*, m. 70-2°. The Me ester (35 g.) and 370 cc. 20% HCl boiled 9 hrs., cooled, filtered, and the filtrate evapd. on a steam bath and dried in a desiccator, yielded 70-83% β-alanine-HCl, m. 116-20° (from 96% EtOH). Free *β-alanine* was obtained by mixing 10 g. of the HCl salt with 30 g. Pb oxide and 50 cc. H_2O, boiling 3 min., evapg. to dryness, drying the residue 3 hrs. at 60-80°, extg. with hot H_2O, treating the ext. with H_2S, evapg., and drying over $CaCl_2$ to give 5.15 g. (72.3%) β-alanine (m.p. of successive fractions: 193-4.5°, 196.5-8°, 197-8°). This (0.5 g.) in a little H_2O treated hot with an excess of fresh hydrated CuO, boiled several min., filtered, and concd. gave the blue Cu salt of alanine as the hexahydrate. Heating 4 g. β-alanine and 7 g. phthalic anhydride to 170° 15 min. gave *phthaloyl-β-alanine*, m. 150-2° (from EtOH); the same product is obtained from heating the Me ester of phthaloyl-β-alanine with 20% HCl 2-3 hrs. The Me_3PhNOH was prepd. as follows: equimol. amts. of p-$MeC_6H_4SO_3Me$ and $PhNMe_2$ were heated on a steam bath until the mass solidified, giving 100% of the quaternary salt, m. 160-1°; this (7.6 g.) is treated in 15 cc. EtOH with EtONa from 0.55 g. Na in 15 cc. EtOH, and the p-$MeC_6H_4SO_3Na$ filtered off; the soln. of *Me_3PhNOH* is ready for use. This catalyst is cheaper than Galat's (*C.A.* 39, 4845) Me_3PhCH_2NOH.

G. M. Kosolapoff

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

C.A.

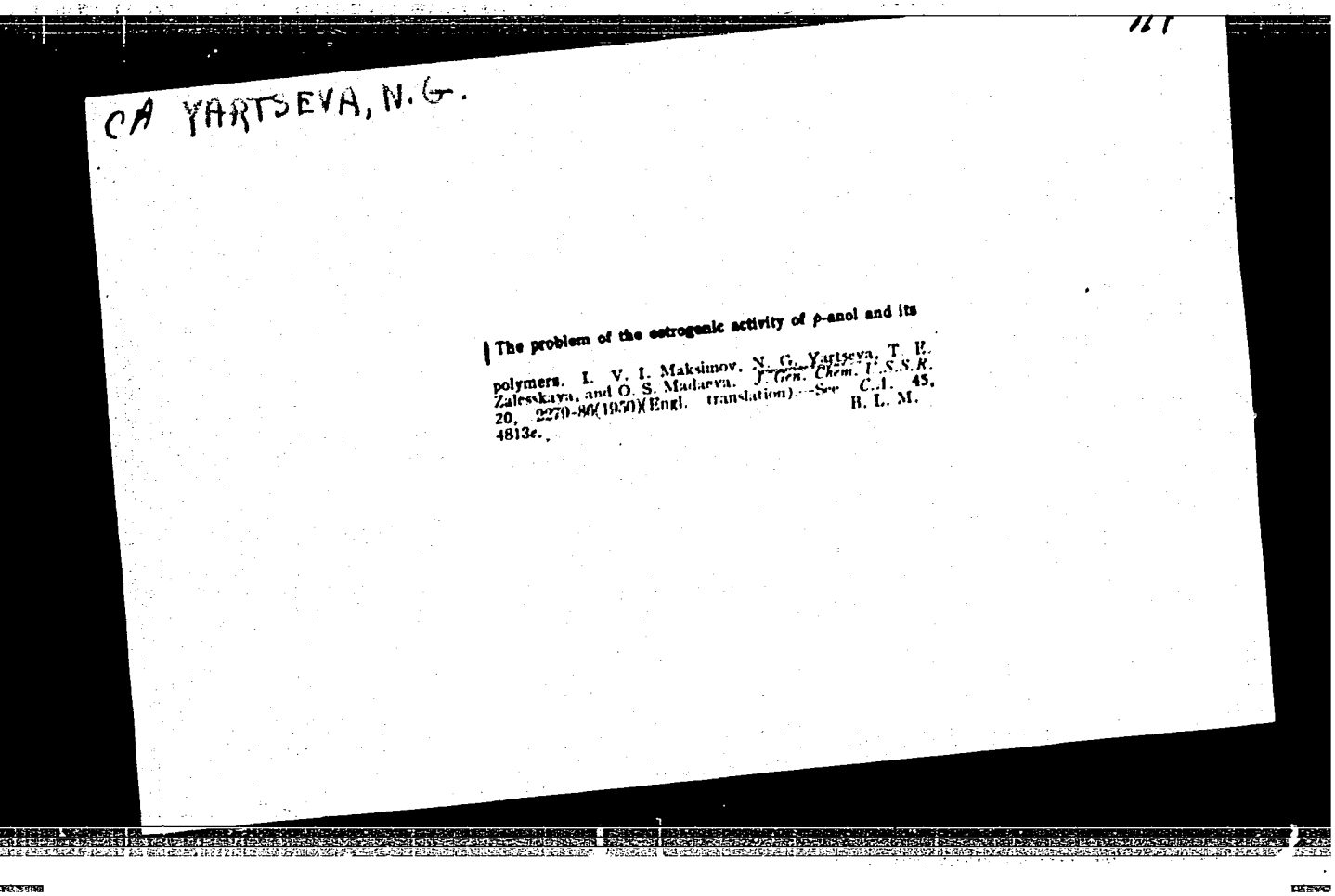
YARTSEVA, N.G.

Reaction of amino acid hydrochlorides with ethylene oxide. V. M. Rodionov and N. G. Yartseva (Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R., Moscow). *Izvest. Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R., Otdel Khim Nauk* 1950, 108-13.—Ethylene oxide (I) readily reacts with the amino acid HCl salts, with liberation of the free amino acids, affording a convenient method of isolation. HCl salts of other amines give side reactions, probably with the resulting $ClCH_2CH_2OH$. I instead of NaOH in the Schotten-Baumann benzoylation gives poor yields of benzamido acids, where side reactions such as benzoylation of I take place. HCl salts of amino acids in H_2O at 0° are treated with a 6-10-fold excess of I and allowed to stand until acidified $AgNO_3$ soln. gives no Cl test (1-7 days); the mixt. is taken up in more H_2O, evapd. until crystals appear, and allowed to stand in a desiccator overnight; after filtration and washing with EtOH and Et_2O the acids may require 1 crystn. from EtOH to be free of Cl. In this manner the following were isolated: glycine, m. 232°, (80-82%) alanine, m. 291° (75-80%) β-alanine, m. 192.7° (72.1%), β-aminobutyric acid, m. 183.7° (71%), isoleucine, m. 278° (51%), δ-aminopelargonic acid, m. 202-4° (91-3%), α-phenylalanine, m. 217.5-5° (decompn.) (87.5%), β-phenylalanine, m. 217.5-19.0° (87%). The HCl salts were prepd. by evapn. of aq. HCl solns., or by treatment of the acids with alc. HCl and pptn. by Et_2O. Reaction of $EtO_2CCH_2CH_2NH_2 \cdot HCl$, m. 82-3° (3 g., from the acid treated 4-5 hrs. with dry HCl in EtOH) with 12 ml. I in 8 ml. H_2O at 0° failed to give complete reaction even in 30 days; distn. of the mixt. *in vacuo* gave $ClCH_2CH_2OH$ and 0.5 g. $HOCH_2CH_2NHCH_2CH_2CO_2Et$, b_4 165-76°, d_4^{20} 1.235. Similar reaction of anthranilic acid·HCl with I was rapid (1 day) and gave $ClCH_2CH_2OH$ and 59% o-$HO_2CC_6H_4NHCH_2CH_2OH$, m. 143-4° (from EtOH). Glycine with a 10-fold excess of I in 5 vols. H_2O 3.6 hrs. at 0-9° with stirring with addn. of 1 mol. BzCl (I and the BzCl being added concurrently) gave on extn. with Et_2O some BzOH, while the aq. layer yielded 24-33% hippuric acid and a tarry oil from which a small amt. of *glycol dibenzoate*, m. 68-70°, was isolated. Similarly, δ-aminopelargonic acid in water treated at 6-9° over 5 hrs. with I and BzCl gave 13% unreacted material, some BzOH, and a N-contg. oil, possibly *glycol bis(ω-aminopelargonate)*, b_4 210-16°, d_4^{20} 0.8854, n_D^{20} 1.5142.

G. M. Kosolapoff

CA

Estrogenic activity of *p*-anol and its polymers. I. V. I. Maksimov, N. G. Yartseva, T. R. Zalesskaya, and O. S. Madaeva. *Zhur. Obshchei Khim.* (J. Gen. Chem.) 20, 2194-2201(1950); cf. Barulin and Kerov, *Konevodstvo*, 1941, p. 18.—Anethole (750 g.), 1100 g. KOH, and 2100 ml. EtOH heated in autoclave 40 hrs. at 200-5°, dild. with H_2O, steam-distd. (100-120 g. anethole recovered) and carefully acidified with H_2SO_4 to Congo red gave 188 g. *p*-anol (*p-propenylphenol*), m. 93° (from $CHCl_3$), b_{1-2} 109-15°, and 256 g. *polyanol*, yellow mass, b_{1-2} 210-25°, d_{4}^{20} 1.1270, n_{D}^{20} 1.5733, with Rast mol. wt. 271, corresponding to $C_{18}H_{20}O_2$; a 3rd fraction, 96 g., b_{1-2} 245-56° was also obtained. The polyanol tested with female mice showed estrogenic activity at 0.1-1.0 γ, while the high-boiling fraction gave activity at about 100 γ. Anol stored at room temp. in cork-stoppered flask goes over within a month into a mixt. of the above described polymers; the same is accomplished by heating 3 hrs. at 230°. Methylation of the *dimer* (polyanol) with Me_2SO_4 in 20% NaOH gave its *di-Me ether*, b_1 189-92°, d_{4}^{20} 1.0532, n_{D}^{20} 1.5570. Heating 100 g. isoanethole with 160 g. KOH and 300 ml. EtOH 18 hrs. at 210-15° gave 57 g. isoanol, *3,5-bis(p-hydroxyphenyl)-4-methyl-4-pentene*, b_1 210-12°, n_{D}^{20} 1.5850, d_{4}^{20} 1.280, a yellow liquid having estrogenic activity at 100 γ dosage. Heating anol (25 g.) in 33 ml. EtOH with 70 ml. 12% alc. HCl 0.5 hr. at 50°, diln. with H_2O, and extn. with Et_2O gave an *anol dimer*, m. 99-101° (from C_6H_6), the same being obtained either on storage of "polyanol" in C_6H_6 at 2° for a long time or on repeated vacuum distn. of polyanol (b_1 190-200°). Treatment with Me_2SO_4 in presence of NaOH gave the *di-Me ether*, b_1 166-7°, m. 39-41° (from MeOH), also obtained by 10-hr. heating of anethole with 12% HCl in MeOH. Acetylation of isoanol with Ac_2O gave the *diacetate*, b_1 214-15°, while *p*-nitrobenzoyl chloride gave the *bis(p-nitrobenzoate)*, m. 164° (from BuOH); *dibenzoate*, m. 127°. Heating anethole with 2.5 parts $ZnCl_2$ and 5 parts petrolatum 8 hrs. at 150-5° gave *metanethole* (*6,4'-dimethoxy-2-methyl-3-ethyl-1-phenylindane*), b_1 180-220° (crude), m. 132-3° (from AcOH). This (10 g.) in 80 ml. iso-Am_2O added to MeMgI, from 5.6 g. MeI and 2.43 g. Mg in 40 ml. Et_2O, freed of Et_2O, and heated 8 hrs. at 180° gave, after usual hydrolytic treatment, 6,4'-*dihydroxy-2-methyl-3-ethyl-1-phenylindane*, b_1 190-200° (crude), m. 156° (from petr. ether). Metanethole was biologically inactive even at 10-mg. dosage. $KMnO_4$ oxidation of polyanol di-Me ether gave *1-(p-methoxyphenyl)propyl methyl ketone*, identified by *semicarbazone*, m. 188-9°, and anisic acid; a small amt. of metanethole was also isolated. Hydrogenation of polyanethole with Raney Ni at 60 atm. H and 120° gave *dihydrodianol*, b_1 216-25°, m. 128° (cf. Campbell, *et al.*, *C.A.* 34, 5132[1]). G. M. K.



CA YARTSEVA, N. G.

The problem of the estrogenic activity of p-anol and its polymers. I. V. I. Maksimov, N. G. Yartseva, T. P. Zalesskaya, and O. S. Madaeva. *J. Gen. Chem. U.S.S.R.* 20, 2270-80(1950)(Engl. translation).—See *C.A.* 45, 4813e.

RODINONO V, M., Yartseva, N. G.

Kishner-Wolff ~~Dyelfonger~~ Staudinger Reaction

Kizhner Reaction. Reakts. org. soed. No. 1, 1951.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, December 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

YARTSEVA, N. G.

USSR/Chemistry - Aminoacids Jan/Feb 52
Stimulants

"Investigations in the Field of β-Aminoacids: Synthesis and Reactions of Aminobutyric Acid," V. M. Rodionov, N. G. Yartseva, Chem-Technol Inst imeni Mendeleyev

"Iz Ak Nauk, Otdel Khim Nauk" No 1, pp 103-111

The substance has high physiol activity as a stimulant of heart action and respiration. Further investigation of this substance might lead to the discovery of new drugs. It was prepd by condensing

208T8

USSR/Chemistry - Aminoacids Jan/Feb 52
(Contd)

malonic acid with acetaldehyde ammonia, using dimethylphenyl ammonium hydroxide as catalyst. A 36% yield of the benzoyl deriv of the acid resulted. The benzoyl group was split off by 6 hr of boiling in 20% HCl, or 10% KOH, or glacial acetic acid contg HCl. In the prepn of the amide of benzoyl-β-aminobutyric acid, methylphenyl eterahydropyrimidine is formed as a byproduct.

208T8

RODIONOV, V.M.; YARTSEVA, N.G.

β-Amino acids. Synthesis and transformations of β-aminobutyric acid. Bull. Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R., Div. Chem. Sci. '52, 113-22 [Engl. translation].
(CA 47 no.19:9917 '53)

ACCESSION NR: AT4011391 S/2531/63/000/145/0030/0035

AUTHORS: Yartseva, N. N.; Bromberg, A. V.; By*chkov, N. V.

TITLE: An indirect method for estimating the ice-forming activity of reagents

SOURCE: Leningrad. Glavn. geofiz. observatoriya. Trudy*, no. 145, 1963. Voprosy* fiziki oblakov i aktivny*kh vozdeystviy, 30-35

TOPIC TAGS: ice forming activity, ice forming reagent, silver iodide, sodium iodide, silver iodide solution, ice forming agent, meteorology, atmosphere ice

ABSTRACT: The article describes a method for estimating the ice-forming activity of reagents, based on the interaction of the substance tested with a supersaturated AgI solution in a mixture of acetone and diglycol. The authors point out that the quest for effective substances to act upon supercooled clouds and fogs inevitably involves the use of complex laboratory equipment for testing each new sample for its ice-forming activity. For this reason, a more convenient, albeit indirect, method is desirable. The authors point out that such a method has been proposed by R. Montmory (Bull. Observ. Puyde-Dome, N. 1, 9, 1955), using a saturated solution of silver iodide in a mixture of sodium iodide, acetone and trigycol; a drop

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ACCESSION NR: AT4011391

of this solution is placed on a slide and contaminated with particles of the substance under study. Soon, as a result of acetone evaporation, the solution becomes supersaturated with silver iodide. If the particles introduced from without are active, then crystallization develops around them, which may be observed without difficulty at small microscopic magnification factors. The authors claim, however, that Montmory limits himself only to certain general remarks concerning foreign particles and that for this reason his method cannot be considered, as yet, fully reliable for selecting active ice-forming agents. The purpose, therefore, of the present article is to determine the possibilities of this method. The authors describe how the silver iodide solution was prepared, with special attention to the problem of separating from the solution the solid silver iodide particles, for otherwise they themselves may become crystallization centers during the experiment and thus distort the picture of the behaviour of the particles introduced from without. After a study of the crystallization process on the silver iodide particles, the authors tested nine substances (AgI, BiI_3, CuS, PbI_2, CuI, CuBr, NH_4F, bentonite, SiO_2), as foreign bodies, while at the same time the ice-forming activity of these same preparations was determined under lab conditions by introducing

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ACCESSION NR: AT4011391

them into a supercooled fog. The results of these tests are discussed. In conclusion, the authors discovered that substances which demonstrate a high degree of ice-forming activity in a supercooled fog may be totally inactive as centers of crystallization for silver iodide and that, therefore, the above-described method is not wholly reliable in the selection of new substances as ice-forming active agents. The method may, however, be used in laboratory practice as a supplement to direct observations in a supercooled fog. Orig. art. has: 1 table and 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Glavnaya geofizicheskaya observatoriya, Leningrad (Main Geophysical Observatory)

SUBMITTED: 00 DATE ACQ: 24Feb64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ES NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 002

Card 3/3

L 10707-65 EWT(l) [illegible] I/E(t) AFETR GW

ACCESSION NR: AT4045156 S/2531/64/000/156/0003/0014

AUTHOR: By*chkov, N. V.; Bromberg, A. V.; Yartseva, N. N.

TITLE: Determination of the threshold temperature and kinetics of ice formation on active substances

SOURCE: Leningrad. Glavnaya geofizicheskaya observatoriya. Trudy*, no. 156, 1964. Voprosy* fiziki oblakov i aktivny*kh vozdeystviy (Problems of the physics of clouds and active particles), 3-14

TOPIC TAGS: meteorology, cloud physics, ice crystal, ice formation, cloud seeding, heterogeneous nucleation

ABSTRACT: A simple, convenient and rather objective laboratory method has been developed for determination of the threshold temperature of ice formation on nuclei. It is called the "refrigerating shaft". In this method a supercooled fog with a stable vertical temperature gradient is created in a small cylindrical shaft by means of external cooling. The temperature ranges from 0C at the entrance to -14 or -18C deep in the shaft, which contains a fine Kapron fiber whose surface is covered uniformly with microscopic particles of the substance to be investigated. If the latter is active the fiber is covered completely with small ice crystals to the level at which the threshold temperature is reached. In a

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single experiment, which requires only a short time, it is possible to determine the desired characteristics of the substance. In this method there is no settling of nuclei to the bottom of the shaft, no contamination influences the determination of the threshold temperature and it is easy to estimate the period of ice formation and observe the character of the forming crystals of ice, hoarfrost or ice crust, etc. The simplest variant of the apparatus (Fig. 1 of the Enclosure) consists of two coaxial cylinders. The inner glass cylinder is 150 mm in height and 45 mm in diameter; it serves as a working shaft for the tests. In the ring-shaped space between the cylinders is a cooling mixture. At the bottom of the shaft there is an electric heating coil covered by a layer of water for generating vapor. A movable thermocouple (5) is then introduced into the shaft for measurement of the vertical distribution of fog temperature. The treated Kapron fiber (about 18 microns in diameter) is suspended along the axis of the shaft; it is maintained taut by a copper ring attached to the end. At the same time, two control fibers are introduced into the shaft - one untreated and the other treated with silver iodide. Observations are made through the upper opening of the shaft using a magnifying lens. The results of tests of a number of substances (AgI, PbI_2, BiI_3, CuI, CuBr, CuS, CdS, BeO and SiO_2) are tabulated. The article also describes a microscale attachment which makes it possible to determine the kinetics of ice formation. Orig. art. has: 2 formulas, 8 figures and 2 tables.

ACCESSION NR: AT4045156

ASSOCIATION: Glavnaya geofizicheskaya observatoriya, Leningrad (Main Geophysical Observatory)

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 01 SUB CODE: ES

NO REF SOV: 006 OTHER: 008

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ACCESSION NR: AT4045156

ENCLOSURE: 01

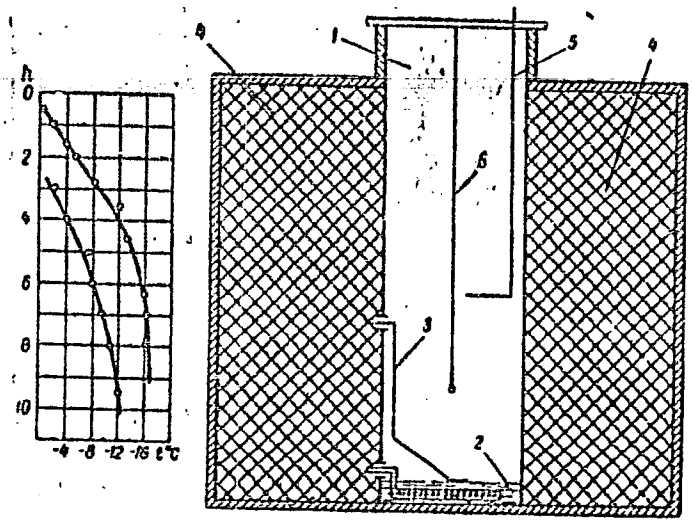

Fig. 1. Diagram of apparatus for determining the threshold temperature of ice formation (refrigerating shaft with vertical temperature gradient). 1 - shaft; 2 - vapor generator; 3 - thermocouple; 4 - cooling mixture; 5 - movable thermocouple; 6 - treated Kapron fiber.

Card 4/4

YARTSEVA, N.S., vrach; VAYNSHTAYN, Ye.S., kand.med.nauk

Effect of cysteine on the course of kratitis. Uch.zap. GNII glaz.bol. no.7:307-311 '62. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Iz glaznogo otdeleniya polikliniki No.7 Moskovskogo gorodskogo otdela zdravookhraneniya i rentgenovskogo otdeleniya Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta glaznykh bolezney imeni Gel'mgol'tsa.

(CORNEA—DISEASES) (CYSTEINE)

PLETNEVA, N.F., vrach; YARTSEVA, N.S., vrach; BURDYANSKAYA, Ye.I.

Immediate results of cycteine therapy in the early stages of cataract. Uch.zap. GNII glaz.bol. no.7:313-316 '62.
(MIRA 16:5)

1. Iz glaznogo otdeleniya polikliniki No.7 Moskovskogo gorodskogo otdela zdravookhraneniya.
(CATARACT) (CYSTEINE)

KEYS, N.V.; SINITSYN, A.A.; POZDNYSHEV, V.M.; SAMARIN, A.P.; YARTSEVA, T.N.; Prinimali uchastiye: BENDOVSKIY, B.M.; CHUTCHEV, I.I.; KOMPANIYETS, N.V.; OTRISHCHENKO, N.I.; KHARITONOVA, V.V.; TOROPOV, F.S.

Making ingot molds and other castings of cast iron with spheroidal graphite at the Chelyabinsk Metallurgical Plant. Stal' 23 no.4:381-383 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:4)

(Iron founding) (Ingot molds)

YARTSEVA, Ye.N.

Characteristics of the study of the regime of ground waters in arid regions. Trudy VSEGINGEO no.10:45-48 '64.
(MIRA 17:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidrogeologii i inzhenernoy geologii.

AUTHOR: Yartseva, Ye.N.

SOV-5-58-3-25/39

TITLE: Dividing the Chizha Flood Regions and the Ural-Kushum Inter-River Areas into Districts According to Types of Hydrochemical Processes (Rayonirovaniye territorii Chizhinskikh razlivov i Uralo-Kushumskogo mezhdurech'ya po tipam gidrokhimicheskogo rezhima)

PERIODICAL: Byulleten' Moskovskogo obshchestva ispytateley prirody, Otdel geologicheskiy, 1958, Nr 3, pp 152 - 153 (USSR)

33

ABSTRACT: This is a resume of a lecture given on Feb 27, 1958. The division into districts of decreasing-salinity, increasing-salinity and relative hydrochemical equilibrum, is accomplished by map analysis; schematic maps of the relief and surface drainage basins, maps of structure contour. and maps of subsurface water mineralization. The run-off conditions of the surface waters influence the mineralization process of the subsurface waters. The author cites several instances of both increasing and decreasing salinity of subsurface water resources.

1. Geology--USSR 2. Water 3. Salinity--Measurement 4. Hydrology --USSR

Card 1/1

YARTSEVA, Ye. N., Cand Geol-Min Sci -- (diss) "Conditions and balance of ground waters and hydrochemical characteristics of the Chizhinskiye floods and the Uralo-Kushumskiy Rivers confluence area of the Prikaspian Depression." Moscow, 1960. 31 pp; (Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialist Education USSR, Moscow Geological Survey Inst im S. Ordzhonikidze); 110 copies; price not given; (KL, 22-60, 133)

KAMENSKIY, G.N. [deceased]; GARMONOV, I.V.; BOGDANOV, G.Ya.; GURKINA, N.F.; RASPOPOV, M.P.; YARTSEVA, Ye.Ya.; BELYAKOVA, Ye.V., red. izd-va; KOLOKOL'NIKOV, K.A., tekhn.red.

[Ground waters of the Caspian Depression and their regimen in the Volga-Ural interfluve] Gruntovye vody Prikaspiiskoi nizmennosti i ikh rezhim v predelakh Volgo-Ural'skogo mezhdurech'ia. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR, 1960. 179 p. (Akademiia nauk SSSR, 1960 179 p. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Laboratoriia gidrogeologicheskikh problem. Trudy. vol. 27).

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Kamenskiy)
(Volga Valley--Water, Underground)
(Ural Valley--Water, Underground)

YARUGIN, A.N.

Study of the function $I(\nu)=\int_{\nu}^{\infty} p(\nu)L(\vartheta)d\nu$. Vestsi AN BSSR Ser. fiz.-tekhn.nav. no.3:57-71 '58. (MIRA 11:10)
(Functional analysis)

JARULAITIS, V.

USSR/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application. Silicates. Glass. Ceramics. Binders, I-9

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 62348

Author: Vektaris, B., Garjonyte, D., Stelmokaite, A., Jarulaitis, V., Jarmovskis, S.

Institution: None

Title: Chalk Marls as Raw Material for the Production of Silicate Brick

Original Periodical: Kauno politechn. institit. darbai, Tr. Kaunassk. politekhn. in-ta, 1955, 3, 61-69; Lithuanian; Russian resumé

Abstract: It was found that calcined chalk marls (M) of Lithuanian SSR can be used as calcareous component in the production of silicate brick. With a 10-15% content of M in the paste strength of the brick is 200-300 kg/cm^2. It is also possible to use calcined or partially calcined M as hydraulic additive (50% of the weight of binder) to produce brick of first grade.

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JASIUKEVICIUS, V.; JARULAITIS, V.; LASYS, A.; SASNAUSKAS, K.; ZUBAUSKAS, A.; VILPISAUSKAS, V., red.; MONTRIMAS, R., red.; CECYTE, V., tekh. red.

[Production of bricks, tiles, and drainpipes] Plytu cerpiu ir dremu gamyba. [By] V.Jasiukevicius ir kiti. Vilnius, Valstybine politines ir mokslines literaturos leidykla, 1961. 258 p. (MIRA 15:3)

(Bricks) (Tiles) (Drain tiles)

JARULAITIS, V.; BUJOKAS, A.; KREGZDAITE, D., red.; LIEGUS, S., tekhn. red.

[Production and assembly of prestressed reinforced-concrete constructions]Itemptai armuotu gelzbetoniniu konstrukciju gamyba ir montavimas. Vilnius, Lietuvos TSR Ministru tarybos valstybinio statybos ir arkhitekturos reikalu komiteto Centrinis techninės informacijos ir propagandos biuras, 1962. 131 p. (MIRA 15:8)

(Prestressed concrete construction)

KLEYNOTAS, A.A. [Kleinotas, A.], inzh.; YARULAYTIS, V.I. [Jarulaitis, V.], inzh.; VAL'DSHTEYNAS, I.Z. [Valdsteinas, I.], inzh.

Projected indices of the gas concrete products plant have been surpassed. Stroi. mat. no.11:3-4 N '65. (MIRA 18:12)

VARULIN, G. R.

Razvitiye yaits geogel'mintov v more i beregovoy pochve, "Works on Helminthology" on the 75th Birthday of K. I. Skryabin, Izdat, Akad. Nauk, SSSR, 1953, page 304
Chair. General Biology, Dagestau Med. Inst.

YARULIN, G. R.

"The Importance of the Littoral Zone of the Ocean and the Coastal Soil in the Contamination of the Population of the City of Makhachkala With Helminths." Cand Med Sci, Leningrad Sanitary-Hygiene Medical Inst, Leningrad, 1954. (RZhBiol, No 4, Feb 55)

SO: Sum. No. 631, 26 Aug 55 - Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (14)

YARULIN, G.R.

Infestation along the shores of the Caspian Sea with eggs of geohelminths. Med.paraz. i paraz. bol.24 no.2:117-120 Ap-Je '55. (MLRA 8:10)

1. Iz kafedry obshchey biologii Dagestanskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir.instituta S. Yu. Alibekov)

(HELMINTHS,
eggs in Caspian Sea)
(WATER,
Caspian Sea, helminths eggs in)

YARULIN, Kh.

Apartment house built by a single crew. Transp. stroi. 9 no.4:8-9 Ap '59. (MIRA 12:6)

(Apartment houses)

YARULLIN, I., starshiy leytenant.

Rod antenna on the GAS-69 automobile. Voen. sviaz. 16 no.2:45 F '58.
(Radio--Antennas) (Automobiles) (MIRA 11:3)

YARULIN, Kh.G.; AVILOV, S.V.

Using oil-base in drilling fluids with sidetracking. Azerb.neft. khoz. 35 no.8:41-42 Ag '56. (MLRA 9:10)

(Oil well drilling) (Oil well drilling fluids)

YARULLIN KH. G.

93-4-16/20

AUTHOR: Yarullin, Kh. G.

TITLE: Hydraulic Fracturing at the Kirovneft' Enterprises in the Light of Experience (Iz praktiki gidravlicheskogo razryva plastov na promyslakh Kirovnefti)

PERIODICAL: Neftyanoye Khozyaystvo, Nr.4, 1957, pp. 60-62 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Hydraulic fracturing was started by the Kirovneft' (State Trust of the Kirov Oil and Gas Industries) enterprises in Azerbaydzhan in 1954. Due to a lack of experience, the initial fracture treatments were not very effective. After gaining experience, the effectiveness of fracture treatments improved considerably. While in 1954 only 39% of all fracturing was successful, in 1955 the percentage of successful treatments increased to 58% and in the first 9 months of 1956, to 69%. Up to October 1, 1956, Kirovneft' performed 108 fracture treatments in producing and 2 injection wells. Positive results were obtained in 69 wells, the extra quantity of oil amounting to 12,000 t. Most of the fracturing was performed in the "Kirmakinskaya" Valley formation. The best results were

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Hydraulic Fracturing at the Kirovneft' Enterprises in the Light of Experience. (Contd).

obtained in the western part of the Sulu-Tepe area (Table 1). The author states that the 700-800 m wells in this area produced originally 10-15 t of oil a day per well. Just prior to fracturing operations production had dropped to 4-5 t per day. Fracture treatments increased production 200-300%. Some of the wells became free-flowing wells. The author states that the success of hydraulic fracturing depends principally on two factors, namely: on the proper selection of wells, and on the amount of sand pumped into the fractures. With respect to the selection of wells the author contends that only those wells were selected which met certain theoretical requirements. It had been assumed that in order to obtain best results the formation must consist of packed strata of low permeability and small filter capacity, having high formation pressure and small flow of oil. Formations having such characteristics were

Hydraulic Fracturing at the Kirovneft' Enterprises in the Light of Experience. (Contd).

selected, but the results were not satisfactory. For example, it was established on the basis of experience that formations with small filter capacity and low oil flow had not shown a significant production increase, where as formations with "longer filters" produced much more additional oil (Table 2). With respect to the quantity of sand pumped into the fractures, the author states that experience indicates (Table 3) that the more sand, the better the results. Consequently the present policy at the Kirovneft' enterprises is to pump at least 10 t of sand into each well. The author also mentions the fact that there is no definite drop in pressure at the time of actual fracturing. He contends also that the wellhead pressures are not high enough to effect fracturing. The pressure at the face of the hole should be 2 -2.5 times higher than the hydrostatic head. Data in Table 4 show that the best effect is obtained at lower pressure. The author then states that in order to fracture the formation a certain

Hydraulic Fracturing at the Kirovneft' Enterprises in the Light of Experience. (Contd).

required pressure must be applied depending on the pumping rate or the viscosity of the pumped fluid. At the present time 8-10 pumping units are used for pumping more than 10 t of sand. The author suggests that more pumping units be used, which would increase the cost of a fracture treatment (ranging at present already from 10,000 to 15,000 rubles). By taking into consideration the fact that the effectiveness of fracturing increases with the length of the filter, that there is no significant drop in pressure during fracturing, and that good results have been obtained at pressures below those required for the formation of new fractures, the author concludes that no new fractures occur in the formation and that the sand-containing fluid penetrates only the native fractures, widening them to a certain extent. To test this conclusion a special test was conducted in well No. 1757, in which 20 t of sand and 60 cu m of oil containing radioactive matters were pumped, the oil

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having been pumped in first. The pumping pressure was 80 atmospheres. The daily output of oil increased from 3 to 4.5 t. A gamma ray logging preceded and increased each fracture treatment in well No. 757, the bore hole of which was located 50 m from the bore hole of well No. 1757. No trace of radioactive material was discovered in well No. 757. If a new fracture had formed, then after 20 t of sand had been pumped the fracture would have extended to a considerable distance. Since that did not take place, the author concludes that either a widening of native fractures had taken place, or new channels had formed in the immediate vicinity of the face of the hole.

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AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

SOV/92-58-10-14/30

14(5)

AUTHORS: Yarullin, Kh. G., Chief of the Production and Technical Section of the Kirovneft' Administration, and Portnov, B.V., Senior Engineer

TITLE: An Interesting Instrument (Interesnyy pribor)

PERIODICAL: Neftyanik, 1958, Nr 10, pp 19-21 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: New techniques and equipment facilitating oil well maintenance and overhauling are widely used in oilfields of the Kirovneft' Administration. Nevertheless, interruptions in operations, often due to minor troubles which are not always properly recorded, affect the productivity of labor. For this reason a group of the Kirovneft' workers (A.A. Lobachev, A.A. Dzhanibekov, M.V. Berezin and B.A. Oganov) has developed an instrument which registers the operation of the hoisting equipment used in removing sand plugs from oil wells, the change of deep pumps, sinking and lifting drill pipes, etc. The instrument consists of two main parts, the transmitter and the

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the recorder. Their design mechanism, and various parts are described and shown in Fig. 1. The striking pin of the transmitter connected to the friction clutch puts in motion the mechanism of the recorder built from a modified MG-310 manometer. The operation is recorded on a cartogram by a needle with the attached pen. The foreman in charge of oil well maintenance and overhauling interprets the cartogram and keeps a special record of interruptions in operation as registered by the recorder. The cartogram recording the work of a crew which removed the sand plug is presented in Fig. 2, and the one of the crew which lowered and lifted pump tubes is presented in Fig. 3. The cartogram also shows the beginning and the end of an operation and serves as a basis for determining the bonus paid to drillers for accelerating an operation. The instrument is now widely used in the Kirovneft' Administration. There are 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: NPU Kirovneft' (The Kirovneft' Petroleum Production Administration)

YARULLIN, Kh.G.

Clay mixer. Neftianik 6 no.12:19 D '61. (MIRA 14:12)
(Oil well drilling fluids)

KARAPETOV, K.A.; YARULLIN, Kh.G.; GADZHIYEVA, S.Ya.

Results of using NGV-SP-28 deep-well pumps without bushings in fields of the Oil Field Administration of the Kirov Petroleum Trust. Azerb. neft. khoz. 40 no.1:33-35 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:8)

(Azerbaijan—Oil well pumps)